5: Kittlitz--124
116, 161, 137

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
West Fayu

We hunted in vain for the Mannaïjö sandbank, which Don Luis de Torres had mentioned, and then we steered west again, and on the 22nd of February we sighted the little islands Pyghellá and Fajähú. Neither one is inhabited; on Pyghellá we saw some coconut palms rising above the succulent bushes, on Fajähú there were tall trees, but no palms.

5: Kittlitz--148
116, 131, 171

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Lamotrek

...we sighted the so-called Swedish Islands, which consist of three coral groups: Namurrek, Elato and Namolia-ur. Early the next morning several canoes came from the most eastern one, Namurrek; they were built exactly like the boats, which we had already seen.

5: Kittlitz--148
116, 304,

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Lamotrek

The natives were beautifully tattooed, and the designs covered the whole body, except for their heads.

5: Kittlitz--148-49
116, 262, 251

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians-1-2
Lamotrek

Unlike the inhabitants of Lugunor and Anoun, however, they did not bring us any fish or other foods. On the contrary, they asked us for something to eat, and they devoured what we gave them. It was evident that there was a real famine on these islands, and apparently this situation occurs at least once during the year. According to the information, which Dr. Mertens obtained from W. Floyd, this hunger period comes in the fall; but here there was no doubt but that it is in March for we found the same thing on all the coral islands, which we visited during the latter part of this month. It is possible that there are several seasons during the year, when there is more or less hunger, depending on the circumstances; the greatest shortage is in the supply of fish, and they constitute the [p. 149] major part of the diet of the islanders. It may be too that W. Floyd was mistaken when he said that this famine lasts over two months. Unless it varies on the different islands, which seems highly improbable considering the fact that they are so similar, at the utmost it can last during the month of March; and this is assuming that what we saw was the regular yearly starvation period. For all during February we had seen an abundance of fish everywhere, and soon after the beginning of April we found quantities of them again on the Uleai group. If there is a short famine in March and a longer one in October and November, then W. Floyd is mistaken for he said that there is only one period in the year and that during that time there is a scarcity of edible fruits as well as of fish. The islanders have to fall back on their supplies of prepared breadfruit, and it seems that they get more of this from the high islands, than they can raise

themselves. During our stay the preservation of fish was utterly unknown on any of the islands.

5: Kittlitz--149
116, 484, 177

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Elato

Several inhabitants of Namurrek, the farthest east of the three neighboring groups, took advantage of our ship to sail with us to the most western one, Elato; a tamol happened to be there with his sailing canoe so he took them to shore.

5: Kittlitz--149-50
116, 177, 438

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Elato

Elato is more closely connected with Guaham than the other Caroline Islands; the Spanish ships which come from there generally stop at the harbor when they visit the Carolines to get holothurians, especially trepangs, which are used for their commerce with China. Then you usually find some of the Elato natives on Guaham; [150] they frequently spend years there and enter their canoes into the government service. They keep up a kind of regular communication between Guaham and the other islands of the Marianas and transport the local products to the main island. During our stay we got acquainted with a tamol from Elato, whose name was Orolitau; he and a considerable number of his countrymen took charge of this Spanish trade between Guaham and the neighboring islands, Seypan and Rota. They gave Captain Lütke a lot of valuable information about the situation of the various coral islands near Elato.

5: Kittlitz--150 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 595, 551 Elato

We asked about their [MR: a tamol from Elato and others who were occupied in trade in the Marianas] families too, and learned that [MR: tamol] Orolitau has no less than three wives (although they might be sisters or other near relatives). Their names were: Letaurŭru, Lagŭol and Lamŏarup. One of his assistants, Sepa, named two: Mairuk and Mesa-uro; the third, Orotak, only had one; Namŏarimet.

5: Kittlitz--150-51
116, 133

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Elato
Lamotrek

The Elato group is composed of a chain of small islands, which are bound together by a common reef; there is no approach on the western side, and this may be the reason why nobody came to see us during the short time that we were there. There is supposed to be a good anchorage inside the lagoon, but the entrance is on the eastern side, consequently against the prevailing wind; usually the reverse is true on the coral groups, and the reef projects farthest against the wind so the deeper channels are found under the wind on the western and southern sides. Accordingly these three island groups [MR: Namurrek, Elato, and Namolia-ur], which lie so close together, are doubtless the highest portions of the same shallows whose real entrance is on the southern side; so that the Elato lagoon [151] is really only a part of the common lagoon of the whole group.

These coral islands all look about alike from the sea; narrow low strips of sand lie between the breakers on more or less exposed stony reefs.

5: Kittlitz--151
116, 131, 175

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Faraulep

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According to the information we secured from Don Luis de Torres and the Caroline Islanders, the Faroïlap group was located northwest of the Swedish Islands. On the morning of the 28th of March we sighted three islets in this area, and soon some canoes came to greet us; they answered our first question by crying Faroïlap.

5: Kittlitz--151
116, 262

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Faraulep

This little island group was just as short of food as the others [MR: in March].

5: Kittlitz--151
116, 177

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Faraulep

Among our callers was a tamol, who spoke Spanish fluently, and who had charming manners. His name was Alberto, but he had probably adopted this during his two year sojourn on the Marianas.

5: Kittlitz--152 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 175 Olimarao

Here [MR: Faraulep] we were forced to retrace our steps for several days, and this involved tacking against the wind. This was because the information that the captain had received, and according to which the island group Olimirao lay near Farolap, was absolutely false. Not until the first of April did we glimpse the two little islands, composing this group....

5: Kittlitz--152 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 152, 437, 609 Ifalik

The population was fairly large, but the natives did not make a very good impression on us; they were selfish in their barter, and attempted to steal on several occasions; this confirmed what we had heard about these little islands from the fishermen on some whalers. There were some unusually large sea-shells, which were in fairly good condition, among the things that were offered to us for trade. Here again [MR: early April] there was not enough to eat, and all the natives wanted to be given food.

5: Kittlitz--152
116, 103, 131

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Ifalik

Until the third of April we hunted for two coral islands, which were shown on the maps, and which the Captian thought might be the same one which the natives of some other islands called Ifaluk. In reality there were four islands, the largest of which was Ifaluk; it had apparently given its name to the rest, just as Lugunor and some others did.

5: Kittlitz--152-53 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 175 Woleai

...we sighted the extensive coral group Uleai. It was of particular interest to us as the home land of Kadú, the man whose remarkable adventures... were described by Chamisso. The Russian Captian Kotzebue of the Rurik found him stranded on one of the Marschall Islands and [153] took him back north. Apparently he adopted the name Kadú while he was living there in Radak for this name was utterly unknown on Uleai, and we were unable to obtain any information about him whatsoever although it was barely fifteen years since he had left the island.

5: Kittlitz--153-55 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians-1-2
116, 131, 137, 136 Woleai

Toward noon, we tacked to the anchorage inside the lagoon [MR: on the southern side]; this spot was remarkably like the one at Lugunor. In both places the strip of land, which lay just a short distance from us, was the eastern part of the island group, but here it was composed of three separate islands, which were separated by very narrow canals, while the other was formed by the long island Lugunor, the principal one of the group. The southern one of these islands is Ra-ur, the central one Palliau, and the northern one Ulea or Uleai; it is also the entrance to the north side of the whole group. Uleai, which is the largest island of the group, is shaped like a triangle with flattened sides. Farther north on the edge of the shallows is Marion Island, which is to Uleai what Funoar is to Lugunor, except that the partially submerged reef between it and the main island is not so long as the one between the other two islands. All of these places that I have mentioned are like the Lugunor group in that they are partially covered with very tall trees, in whose shade the houses are [154] scattered, with little lawns around them. At low tide it is very easy to wade through the canals between the islands of this eastern shore, especially the one between Ra-ur and Palliau. We noticed that the large forest trees included more varieties than on Lugunor; there are fine specimens of Callophyllum ...and the Hernandia ovigera.... We saw the sea-swallow (Gygis candida) around the crowns of these trees.... Among the beach birds we saw the Strepsilas collaris...and the Numenius tenuirostris... In the bushes I found the Sylvia Sryinx and the black variety

of Lamprothornis....

On this island group there are neither hens nor doves, and we also missed the Pteropus. On the other hand I once saw [155]...the cuckoo...

The vegetation of these islands is naturally very similar to that of the Mortloks Islands... The Tacca pinnatifida, whose root should produce a fine arrowroot...is much more common than on Lugunor....

5: Kittlitz--155
116, 342

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Woleai

The houses were similar in construction and arrangement, but some of them were better built and cleaner. We were often surprised at the size of the planks and boards which are used for partitions and most of which are made out of the suckers of the breadfruit trunks, which are used in ingenious fashions. When these are hewn you obtain large three-cornered planks, and then you can divide them into smaller pieces of the desired shape.

5: Kittlitz--155
116, 152, 177, 609

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Woleai

In spite of the abundant supply of the coconut palms, the natives charged high prices for the fruit, which the inhabitants of Lugunor had given us in great quantity. It is true that this food must be highly prized in a land where there is no fresh water, and then too, the denser the population is, the more reluctant the natives are to part with the fruit, which they need themselves. But we missed many other tokens of the cordial hospitality of the Lugunor inhabitants. Although the essential characteristics were the same for both peoples, these natives had developed a much more selfish attitude because of their frequent association with strangers.

5: Kittlitz--155-56
116, 562, 609, 834

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Woleai

Here too all the women were hidden at first, and the men who accompanied us kept crying: farak! farak! [156] every time that we came near one of these little houses that were all closed up. If anyone of us made any move to stay there, the natives all behaved like people who did not want any fooling about the matter. But on the whole they paid much less attention to us than did the men on Lugunor, and it soon came about that I took one of the most frequented paths on Uleai and met a woman who was walking alone too. She did not flee as the ones on Lugunor had done; but when I tried to talk to her, she looked around anxiously as if she were afraid that somebody might be angry if she were seen with me; and on this account, I did not accompany her as far as the door of her dwelling. On the fourth day after our arrival the men themselves began to present their wives to us, but it was simply in order that we might give them presents because immediately afterwards we heard the farak! farak! again. On the morning of the 8th of April we saw several canoes of women, who were rowing around our ship and who seemed to be looking at it attentively although from a safe distance.

5: Kittlitz--156 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 131 Woleai

The Uleai Island group consists of two horse-shoe chains, which belong to the same shallows and are only separated by a narrow canal on the northern side. Our anchorage lay in the lagoon of the eastern part; I have already mentioned the principal islands here; those of the western group are Ulemarai and Seliap; a row of very small but inhabited islets adjoins the latter on both sides.

5: Kittlitz--156
116, 291

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Woleai

We took this opportunity to observe the difference between the clothing of the married women and girls; the latter do not have the narrow woven skirt and instead they wear a circular apron of fresh leaves, which apparently has to be made fresh every day.

5: Kittlitz--157 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 609, 643 Woleai

Ulemarai was the home of Kadú [MR: mentioned by Chamisso]; when he left the island, Rouá was considered the chief of the whole group, and he was still living although he had become a very feeble old man. When Lieutenant Sawalischin took the launch to survey the western part of the island, the Captain gave him some presents for the aged chief, and shortly before our departure he came to thank us for them. . . .

5: Kittlitz--158-61 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 136 Woleai

We obtained a very large variety of fish here... among them, several that we had already observed in Lugunor, for example, the two fire-red kinds of Serranus (Serr. punctulatus and Serr. urodelus)... We also saw the new Myripristis....

One fish of the Labridae... was named Axodon by Cuvier in 1829... later Valenciennes called it Odax.... [159]

We saw the Iulis Gaymardi.... and a small yellow-gold kind of Iulis... which was new then; there was also a very fine Halichoeres... [160] a new Labrus... several kinds similar to the Cheilinus, among them the Sparus zonephorus, a... rather small Scarus... the remarkable Grammistes punctatus... and a particularly interesting Acanthurus which we later named Acanthurus pyroferus. Among the smaller fish we observed A. glaucopareius ... A. Rhombus nob... and Naseus incornis, Cuv...

We got two new species of Chaetodons... Ch. reticulatus and Ch. punctatofasciatus, Cuv. Then we found the remarkable Spritzfisch (Chelmon rostratus)... [161] Pomacentrus chrysurus, Broussonet.... Glyphysodon Curassao, or a fish very similar to it... a pretty black Balistes.... and another species, Balistes conspicillum Sh...

5: Kittlitz--161 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 439 Woleai

To our great surprise Captain Lütke purchased a large sailing canoe, with all its appurtenances from the tamol Tapeligar, the chief of Ulea Island, for the very modest price of three clubs. We were the more amazed at the cheapness of this article, which plays such an important role in the life of the islanders because we were accustomed to paying high prices for everything here. But the quantity of canoes on hand, which was a proof of the industry and skill of the islanders, provided an explanation for this. Then too the natives here and on the neighboring islands must often trade these canoes to the Spaniards on Guaham in exchange for iron utensils; the latter bring high prices, so three clubs is probably the usual amount paid for this kind of boat.

5: Kittlitz--161 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 226 Woleai

We noticed fish baskets, similar to the ones at Lugunor, but no instruments to pull them out of the water; divers always brought up the ones which were sunk here inside the lagoon.

5: Kittlitz--161-62 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 481, 151 Woleai

The natives of Uleai excelled even the other Caroline islanders in their diving ability; we saw some remarkable proofs of this during our short visit. One half-grown boy, who seemed about fifteen years old, [162] often amazed us by the skill with which he could catch anything that we threw over board. We were anchored at a depth of nineteen fathoms, and he always managed to reach the object before it touched the bottom. He even succeeded in finding very small articles like pocket knives and other iron things, which we always showed him before tossing them into the water. Like a flash he jumped out of his canoe, which was on the other side of the launch; he swam under the keel of this boat and reappeared a few minutes later with the booty.

5: Kittlitz--162-63 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 133 Woleai

Early on the morning of the 9th of April we sailed, and our first task was to make a geographical survey of the southern side of the island group. As usual in the coral islands, there is a much smaller amount of land visible here; even the reef is mostly submerged, and during the day you can only recognize it by the bright green color of the shallows; at night [163] these places are very dangerous for ships when the Captains are not well acquainted with the waters.

5: Kittlitz--163
116, 175, 609, 784

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Aurupik

We now looked for the Eurupyk Island group, which lies south; the Uleai inhabitants had given directions to the Captain, and we found it easily on the 12th of April. It consists of just two little islands, whose inhabitants did not make the slightest effort to associate with us. We saw several canoes through our telescope, but they remained quiet on the beach, and we did not see a single boat on the water. At the time we thought this was very strange, but later W. Floyd's explanations shed some light on the matter. Probably the natives on those islands were celebrating the great yearly festival, and during the first few days they are not permitted to use their boats at all; later this tabu just applies to the use of sails.